NEW YORK HERALD, TURNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1809.-TRIPLE SHEET.

THE UP TOWN PIGGERIES.

MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORS.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. This Board met last evening. In the absence of President McSpeden Alderman Peck was called to the chair. The question of redistricting the city was called up and after partial discussion laid on the table.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE STREET DEPART The following communication was received and re

ferred:—
STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 1859.
To THE HON. THE COMMON COUNCIL—
The appropriation for the Fire Department is very nearly exhausted, and there are written recommendations and requisitions of the Chief Engineer awaiting my action, which, if approved, will more than consume the balance now on band.

of Fire Commissioners for cleaning their office.

48

52,732

On 7th inst., according to report of Chief Engineer, orders were outstanding for which vouchers had not been sent to Street Commissioner, amounting to.

9,846

And recommendations of Chief Engineer were awaiting approval of Street Commissioner to the amount of.

Since the date of the above mentioned report of the Chief Engineer recommendations of Chief Engineer have been received in this office to the amount of.

Making a total of.

836

Making a total of.

836

Making a total of.

836

Making a total of.

837

Making a total of.

837

Making a total of.

837

Making a total of.

836

937

The above statement shows that the amount appropriated was diminished by the Legislature \$11,400, and while the amount available was thus made less, additional work, not provided for in the original appropriation, has since been ordered by the Common Council, amounting to \$7,000. Supposing that the original estimates were accurate, it would require but little calculation to determine the inevitable result of decreasing the amount of the appropriation and increasing the amount of work to be done.

8cc. 28 of the amended charter of 1857, requires that "no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council possess the power to make an appropriation for necessary expenses, in excess of the amount included in the tax levy I would respectfully urge upon you the necessity for making an appropriation for the Fire Department, and would suggest that \$11,400, being the amount struck out by the Legislature, would probably be sufficient for the remainder of the year. The consideration of this subject will bring again before your honorable bodies the question, viz.—Is there legal power vested in the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of this city to appropriate money necessary to insure the safety of property and life, or must this city suffer and wait until the Legislature authoriz

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, Sept. 17, 1859.

Office Cure Engineer Fire Department,

G. W. Shith, Esq., Street Commissioner.—
Siz.—I am gratified at the opportunity to inform you that the business of his bureau, so far as fire apparatus is concerned, is completed for 1856. Every article of fire apparatus is in perfect working condition—a result never attained at any one time before in the history of the total partition of this city. For the contract of the

deficiency of \$570 54.

Besides the above, there are several resolutions of the Common Council ordering the Street Commissioner to purchase new apparatus, the bills for which will amount to more than \$2,000. I must therefore repeat, notwithstanding the above official opinion of the Chief Engineer, that further expenditures for the Fire Department will be required during the remainder of the year. Respectfully submitted.

Sept. 19, 1880 SEPT. 19, 1859.

The following was also received from the Street Com-

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Sept. 17, 1859.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL.—
GENTIMENT—An ordinance was passed by the Common Council in August, 1856, to regulate, &c., the Fourth avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth streets, and is regular. The contract for the same was made January 10, 1857, with John McGrane, by Joseph S. Taylor, the then Street Commissioner. The following were the amounts of bids for work, viz.—

John McGrane. \$23,025

Terence Farley

It appears the contract was awarded to Michael Treacy, and confirmed to him by the Common Council in December, 1856; but the contract was signed by John McGrane, by what right does not appear. In the decision of Judge Davies, at the special term of the Supreme Court, November 8, 1858, in the matter of vacating an assessment founded upon an illegal contract, the learned Judge says.—"At the time these proposals were issued and the contracts executed, the provision of the city charter was that all work to be done for the Corporation incurring an expenditure of more than \$250 (as this did), should be by contract founded on sealed bids or proposals on public notice of ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder with adequate security." Now the provisions of the charter are mandatory, and

Now the provisions of the charter are mandatory, and there is no escape from them. The contract must be given to the lowest bilder, and there is no option or right of selection. "If the lowest bilder does not take it, then it must be readvertised and awarded again to the lowest bilder and if he should decline again, to be advertised till the lowest bilder does take the contract."

There is no authority given to the contracting department to make the contract with any other party than the lowest bilder, and if made with any other party it is ultra wire and void. This contract was entered into with the highest instead of the lowest bilder, and it would seem too plain to need illustration or authority to sustain the position that it was void ab initio.

In the case of James B. Brady against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, at the general term of the Supreme Court, in October, 1857, before Duer, Chief Justice, and Woodruff, Judge.

This action came before the court on an appeal by the defendants from a judgement against them on the report of a referce. In this case the contract was not given to the lowest bidder, and the Court say, "not only was the statute provision of the charter violated, but the general ordinances of the city were disregarded." We feel no hesitation in concurring that a contract so made in violation of the charter and of the general ordinances was illegal and void, and imposed no obligation on the Corporation of the corporation of a series of the corporation of a series of the corporation of the corporation of an edit in excess of the corporation of the corp

Where the officers of a corporation do an act in excess of the corporate power the corporation is not bound, and when the statute under which the corporation acts restricts its action to a particular mode, none of the agents through whom the corporation acts can bind it in any other mode than the mode preserbed.

poration acts can bind it in any other mode than the mode prescribed.

On or about the 10th day of January, 1857, McGrane
assigned to John Callaghan all his right, title and interest
in this contract. Several times Mr. Callaghan has presented to this department surveyors' certificates for work
done on this avenue under said contract, once while Mr.
Cooper was Street Commissioner. Mr. Cooper refused to
make any payment on the grounds that it was an illegal
contract, not having been made as the charter directs.
The contractor sued for the amount due him, and recovered judgment for \$9.968 51 and costs, \$368 27, \$200 of
which was allowed as an extra allowance, it being, in the
opinion of the referce, a difficult and extraordinary case,
Mr. M. B. Brewer was appointed by Judge Hilton as referee in this case, and made the following report thereon:—
John Cullaghan vs. the Navor, Altermen and Commonality of

ree in this case, and made the following report thereon:

John Collaghan v. the Mayor, Alchermen and Commonalty of
the City of New York.—To the Honorable the Judges of the
Court of Common Pleas.—The above action having been referred to me by an order of this court dated November 12, 1852,
to hear and determine all the issues between the parties and to
report thereon. I do respectfully report that I have been attended by the counsel of the respective parties, that I have head
the plaintil is entitled to judgment against said defendants for
the sam of 20,787 60, with interest thereon from the 12th day of
Colober 1865, amounting in the whole to the sum of 20,985 90.

New YORK, Jan. 12, 1839.

M. B. HERWER, Referee.

It will be perceived that the respective the respective.

New York, Jan. 12, 1899. M. R. BERWER, Referee.
It will be perceived that the report does not state whether the Counsel for the Corporation raised the question as to the illegality of the contract or not, nor does it a ppear in any of the proceedings before the referee, so far as they appear on record.

Mr. Callaghan presented in May, 1859, to this office a surveyor's certificate for work done under this contract, and requested payment thereon. Mr. Lovell, the then Acting Street Commissioner, addressed the following letter to Mr. Busteed, Corporation Counsel.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq. Corporation Counsel.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq. Corporation Counsel.

M. Lovell, Eq., Deputy and Acing Street Commissioner.—
Six—I am in received by your communication of 19th May instant, advising me that John Caliaghan desires further payment on his contract for regulating. 2c., Fourth avenue, from Security first to Seventy-minth street, and asking whether the late decision of the Court in his case was such as to warmantha Street Department in proceeding to make payments of the Street Department in proceeding to make payments of the Street Department in proceeding to make payments of the Court in the Street Department in proceeding to make payments of the Court in the Street Department in proceeding to make payments of the Court in the Cou

For these reasons I have refused making further payments to Mr. Callaghan, with the firm belief that should Mr. Callaghan commence suit to recover amount due him on this contract, the decision of the referce in his case must be reversed, as was the decision of the referce in the case of Brady agst. The Mayor, &c., reversed by the decision of Judges Duer and Woodruff. Very respectfully, G. W. SMITH, Street Commissioner.

This document was ordered to be printed.
RECHITM OF BURNESS AND REGIRM AVENUES RAHERAD COMPANIES.
The Compitoiler submitted the report of the Sixth and Eighth avenues Railroad Companies for 1859, which were Sixth avenue from January to August, \$216,763–38; Eighth avenue, for the same period, \$257,310–17.
THE WAR IN THE PEGGRISS—THE CITY INSTRUTOR ARE FOR AID—SINKS THOURAND HOGS DRIVEN OUT—HORRIBLE DESCRIPTION OF THE UP TOWN WARDS.

THE WAR IN THE PIGGERISS.—THE CITY INSTRUTOR ASES FOR AID—NINE THOUSAND HOGS DRIVEN OUT—HORRIBLE DESCRIPTION OF THE CT TOWN WARDS.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL:—
GENTLEMEN.—I herewith transmit to your honorable body a copy of a report made to me by the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection of this city on the subject of the late existing nuisance of "offal boiling and piggery establishments."

tablishments."

The duty of removing from the city the evil in question was delegated to me by resolution of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health during the months of July and Argust

missioners of Health during the months of July and August.

I would beg leave respectfully to call your attention to the subject, to the end that immediate action be had thereon, and that measures be adopted to prevent a longer continuance of this abuse.

In executing my instructions large sums of money have been expended, which will be lost to the city, and the labor thrown away, without some definite action be had by your bonorable body to prevent the possible return of this evil among us.

I have prepared the appenrousing draft of an ordinate the contract of the programment of the programment

bor thrown away, without some dennite action be nan of your honorable body to prevent the possible return of this evil among us.

I have prepared the accompanying draft of an ordinance upon this subject, which is respectfully submitted to your favorable consideration, and which it is supposed will be sufficient to secure the object in view. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

DANKEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTON AND STREET CHAINING,
NEW YORK, Sept 9, 1859.

TO DANKE E. DELAVAN, Eq., City Inspector:—

SIR—On the 19th day of July I received your instructions, with a copy of a resolution passed on the 18th of said month by the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, ordering the immediate removal of all hogs or swine, and other specified nuisance, from off the premises situated between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth streets, and Sixth avenue and Broadway. Similar resolutions were afterwards adopted by the same authority bearing date August 1 and August 5.

adopted by the same authority bearing date August 1 and August 5.

The former included that portion of the city bounded on the east by the Eighth avenue, south by Sixty-first street, west by Broadway, and north by Sixty-inint street. The resolution of the city bounded by Fortieth and Eighty-inith streets. The resolution of the tity bounded by Fortieth and Eighth and Eleventh avenues, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh streets.

The following report made in compliance with instructions from your department will be touch to contain gedealed account of proceedings, and the results which have been effected in carrying out your instructions and the orders of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health.

In a majority of instances the notices which were served by me under the resolutions of the 18th of July upon the occupants and proprietors of these establishments were at first wholly disregarded and the powers of the city placed at defiance.

at defiance.

On the 26th of July, accompanied by several members of your department, and further aided by a force from the Twenty-second ward police, with the necessary laborers and carts, the work of reform and purification was

the Iwenty-second ward police, with the necessary intorers and carts, the work of reform and purification was commenced.

The immediate vicinity of Central Park was first visited. Between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets we entered a piggery which contained no fewer than two hundred pigs. The pigs were driven out, and the styes torn down and levelled with the ground. The recking filth of this place and the noisome effluvia that were diffused around would defy description. Lime was freely used by sprinkling on the putrifying mass. Carts were in requisition, and the fifth boilers wherein was cooked the filthy compounds on which the hogs were fed were removed from the premises. A piggery in Fifty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue, was next visted. It contained sixty hogs, which were removed and the pens dostroyed. Our attention was next directed to a piggery in Seventh avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth spreets; the pigs were secured, and the premises subjected to purification by lime. The piggeries situated between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets in the Seventh avenue were the next in order. Over two hundred hogs were here seized, and the styes demolished. The filth of this place cannot be described; almost every member of the party were sick-ened by its poisonous effects. In fact it seemed impossible that human life could exist in such an atmosphere; but men, women and children ate, drank and slept in the immediate vicinity of these outried winks. This establishment

described; almost every member of the party were sick ceed by its poisonous effects. In fact it seemed impossible that human life could exist in such an atmosphere; but men, women and children ate, drank and slept in the immediate vicinity of these putrid sinks. This establishment had attached to it an enormous wooden vat filled with the most villanous compounds to be fed to hogs, consisting of the refuse of hotels, soraps from the slaughter yards and offal of even a more questionable description. Many persons anticipatingarrests had already removed their hogs, and others whose term of notice had not yet expired promised to do so without delay. Pigs were found secreted under floors, and in one instance an enormous sow had been furnished with quarters in the bedroom of the woman of the house. The result of this day's work shows the following:—Forty boilers and chimneys used for the cooking of offal hog wash had been removed, two hundred pens destroyed, four thousand swine driven away, and one hundred and fifty barrels of lime used in purifying the premises.

This location was known as the "Malakoff of Pigdom." The work was proceeded with on the following day, the 27th inst. Our force having been strengthened by additional recruits, visited the whole of the district from Fiftyeth to Fifty-inith streets, and around the Sixth and Seventh avenues, breaking down pens and driving away hogs. The party here separated into divisions for general survey and active business. Very few lags were found, the owners having removed the most of them during the hight. On the 28th inst. we proceeded to Fiftleth street. In one of the piggeries we found a blier in which hog offal was cooked; it was dug out and carried away. The stench from this place was insupportable as the filthy mass, consisting of a pool of about twelve feet square and two feet feety, was disturbed. A short distance from this we discovered several other piggery establishments—one of these recked with filth, and in addition to the hogs upon it we found a lot of swi

neighborhood; the few remaining sityes were destroyed. Thus, at least for the present, has the vicinity of Central Park been freed from a most disgusting and gigantic nuisance.

Our attention was next directed to another part of the city under the resolution of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of August 1. The first place visited was a piggery corner of Fifty-sixth street and Eighth avenue.

This place was redoient with the usual stenches incident to the abode of swine. It contained a large pool of stagnant water which the hogs were permitted to visit and drink from, crusted over with green matter, emitting the most noxious effluvia; the pigs were driven off and the fold boilers removed.

Between Sixty-first and Sixth-seventh streets a large number of hogs were secured, and also an offal boiler; here again the stench was almost insupportable. The offal boiler was carried away, and the whole of the brickwork destroyed; the pens were also torn down and the hogs removed. Three other places were visited in this location with like results.

But a short distance from this place a large establishment was pointed out; the hogs were gone and the pens taken down. The offal boilers, although removed from the brickwork, were still on the premises, and had evidently been used the night before, as the bricks were still hot. There was also a large ut of swill in the yard, showing the intention to drive the pigs back in the night. The vat was destroyed and the swill allowed to run out; the brickwork was pulled down and measures taken to prevent the return of the pigs. Other places were visited in the peighborhood, and similar measures adopted.

From the Eighth avenue we passed over to the Fenth and Eleventh avenues. In most of the places visited the hogs were gone, but where found were driven off and the pens destroyed. August 10, our force assombled in Fifty-ninth streets, Eighth and Ninth avenue. In some of the places visited the hogs were gone, but where found were driven off and the pens destroyed. August 10, our forc

shes The steed arising from the impure and rotten mest, upon which the public were to be feasted in the form of sausages, could not be withindood. Having no power over this establishment we apeculiy heat a retreat. A general forzy amongstute higgeries in "binshwood" was a general forzy amongstute higgeries in "binshwood" was found quite and controlled the controll

their claims on preoccupation and long years of possession. The officer of the law in search of the culprit seidom risks his life in visiting these abodes unattended, and these people number their thousands on New York island. Therefore the destruction of the business in which these are engaged will aid in diminishing their numbers by driving them from the city is an experiment yet to be tried. Any suggestions upon this subject would be out of place in this communication.

In concluding this report I beg leave to tender my thanks to all those who were engaged with me in carrying out your instructions, for their promptness, industry and energy, and especially are my thanks due to Major George B. Hall, who acted as my assistant; Henry Murray, Health Warden of the Twenty-second ward, and to James Cole, Health Warden of the Twenty-second ward, and to James Cole, Health Warden of the Nineteenth ward.

R. C. DOWNING, Sold of Sanitary Inspection.

AN ORBINANCE RELATIVE TO THE KEEPING OF SWINE, AND THE BOILING OF OFFALL, ROTEL OFFALL, REC., IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:—
Section 1. No person or persons shall have, keep or own

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:—
Section 1. No person or persons shall have, keep or own any swine in or upon any lot or premises situated south of the northerly line of Eighty-sixth street, in this city, under the penalty of \$25 for every swine so kept in violation of this section.

Sec. 2 No person or persons shall have, keep or own any swine in or upon any lot or premises situated north, of the northerly line of Eighty-sixth street, in this city, unless by the written permission of the Mayor and the City Inspector, under the penalty of \$25 for every swine so kept in violation of this section.

Sec. 3. No person or persons shall, upon any premises within the limits of the city, boil any butcher's offal, hotel offal or house swill.

Sec. 4. The violation of any of the provisions of section 3 of this ordinance is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25, or by imprisonment in the city prison for a term of not less than twenty days.

Sec. 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

THE CLEMBS OF WARD COURTS.

A resolution was offered asking the Mayor to meet the Board on the 4th of October next to appoint cierks of ward courts.

A resolution was offered asking the Mayor to meet the Board on the 4th of October next to appoint clerks of ward courts.

THE MOUTHS AVENUE RAILROAD SWITCH IN CANAL STREET. The Mayor sent in a veto on the resolution of the Board, permitting the Eighth avenue Railroad Company to lay a turnout or switch, on the south side of their tracks on Canal street, at or near Broadway, and use the same for the accommodation of their cars, or those of the Ninth avenue Railroad Company, for the reason that three railroad tracks in one street cause too great an interference with the use of the street as an ordinary thoroughfare; and are, moreover, an injury to the property of the immediate vicinity, strongly protested against by owners and occupants. I have long been of the opinion that the termini of the city railroads in the middle of our most crowded thoroughfares should not be used as depots, and that cars should not be allowed to stand in any of the streets for a longer time than is necessary for passengers to get in and out. So far from allowing three cars to stand side by side on Canal street, I hereby recommend that these companies, who have already received very valuable franchises from the city without charge, should be required to provide suitable and commodious passenger depots off the itreet.

The communication was ordered to take the usual

A preamble was received from the Councilmen as to the erry franchise by virtue of the Dongan charter, which vas adopted.

Adjourned to Thursday next at five o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met last evening, the President, Charles G. Cornell, Esq., presiding. It was erroneously stated in Sunday's Herald that the Board adjourned on Saturday evening without a quorum, a special meeting having been called in order to adopt the report of a joint committee in favor of redistricting the city, making an addition of thirty districts to the 173 election districts already existing. A querum was not present at five o'clock, but isting. A quistum was not present at five o'clock, but the democrats who were present remained, and by the almost superhuman exertions of the messenger, thirteen members were brought together, one of whom was so seriously indisposed, as to render it necessary to convey him from his residence to the City Hall in a carriage. The ordinance was rend and adopted, Mr. Townsend voting in the negative.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, a few unimportant resolutions and petitions were presented.

The Habilian Railrad Company.

The Presultan offered the following resolution:—

Resolved. That the Street Commissioner be, and he ereby, requested and directed to report to this Bo

A large number of reports of committees wer sented and laid over for future action.

Mr. Townsend presented a long preamble, setting for that the 15th section of the Montgomery charter gave and whole power to the Common Council to estab ferries—that the above section is the basis upon wh and whole power to the Common Council to establish ferries—that the above section is the basis upon which all ferries are leased, and never has been repealed, and that the ferry from the foot of Grand street, New York, to the foot of Grand street, New York, to the foot of South Seventh street, Brooklyn, Eastern district, were let by the Comptroller under the sanction or authority of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and not by the sanction of the Common Council; neither were the same confirmed by the latter named body; and, inasmuch as the inherent rights of the Common Council should be maintained and no precedent of this nature allowed to transpire, the following resolutions were presented for adoption:—

Resolved, That the authorized leases granted to J. V. Messele and the street, the foot of Grand street, New York, to the foot of Grand street, New York, to the foot of Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D., or adjacent thereto, for a period of ten years from the ist of May, 1859, are hereby declared to be null and void; and be it further

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel immediately take

pe it rurther
Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel innested itself take
such proceedings as shall be necessary and proper to prevent
the unauthorized use of and interference with such ferries; and
be it further.

of ten years from the lat day of January next, and that such leases be submitted to the Common Council for their approval. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 10 to 7. The report of the special committee on publishing the proceedings of the late Sanitary Convention was presented, and 2,500 copies ordered to be printed.

Among the papers from the Board of Aldermon were a preamble and resolution directing the Committee on Fire Department of both boards to make all the necessary arrangements for the presentation of a new banner to the Fire Department on the occasion of the triennial parade of the Department. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in the adoption of the resolution.

They also concurred with the other branch of the Common Council in awarding the contract for repairing the City Hall to E. N. Gridley, so that every obstacle to the speedy performance of this much-to-be desired work is now removed.

now removed.

A vero from the macto-be desired work is now removed.

The Mayor returned without approval a resolution appropriating \$250 to Walter S. Pinckney for services rendered the Committee on Accounts.

The Street Commissioner transmitted a report in favor of awarding the contract for the Infants' Home, to be built in Lexington avenue, to Wilkiam Coulter, he being the lowest bidder. The amount of his bid was \$23,900. The report was confirmed.

The sum of \$1,100 was awarded to John Barnard, to supply the public offices with wood. After the adoption of a few unimportant general orders, the Board adjourned.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

This Board held a special meeting at eleven o'clock yesterday morning—President Purdy in the chair—for the purpose of appointing Registrars of Voters, in accordance with the new enactment. The President stated the object

Supervisor BLUNT moved that the Board proceed to ballot for Registrars, which was adopted, and Messrs. Blunt and Briggs were appointed as tellers.

The President then vacated the chair and moved Mr. Voorhis thereto. The President (Punny) then said that before proceeding under the new enactment, the Board law would create, and which would amount to at least until these questions were satisfactorily answered. He believed that this law was not intended to promote the convenience of voters or to purify the ballot box, but

rather to prevent the free exercise of the elective franchise.

Supervisor Voorins said that the law merely directed this body to appoint Registrars or improvers, and it was not for the Board to look further into the matter. If the law was defective they could not remedy it; it was incumbent on them to perform the duty laid down by the law, and leave its defects to be decided on hereafter. The expense, no doubt, must come out of the county, and instead of a "dice box" alluded to by the President he (Mr. Veorhis) would suggest that the hat of one of the members of the Board would answer all the purposes.

Supervisor Burn was of opinion that the law was rather moddy, but the course of this Board was clear enough. If there was no provision made for the expenses the Supervisors would have to call upon the Logislature for payment. It was his opinion that the Registrars were also to act as Inspectors of Election.

The Board then proceeded to ballot, and Mr. Purdy declined to vote, remarking that as the great expounder of the law Mr. Kennedy) was not present he considered it unfair to proceed. He would, therefore, decline, and leave the Board equally divided politically.

The first ballot for the First district of the First ward was found to result in a tie—C. McNay, S. Fitzgerald, T. Branegans, B. T. Weymouth, Peter Fritz and John Fogarty each receiving five votes. No choice.

Supervisor Twen moved to discontinue further balloting. The law was now complied with as far as necessary at present, and he would move to postpone the matter till Tuesday, the 2th inst., at twelve o'clock noon. Carried. Mr. Tweed presented a resolution, which was adopted, that the clerk be authorized to furnish each member of the Board with a copy of the law.

President Penar moved that the Committee on Annual

member of the Legislature that there was another and separate law of the Legislature giving directions with regard to the appointment of Inspetors of Elections, and this law had not been sent to them.

President Pump pressed his resolution for information, which was carried.

The Mayor sent in a communication to the Board calling its attention to the necessity of immediately repairing Harlem bridge. Referred to Committee on Annual Taxes.

A communication was received from Comptroller Haws urging the Board to have the tax books made out in duplicate—one set for the receiver, and the other for the Bureau of County Affairs. Referred to Committee on Printing, &c.

THE WAY TO REGISTER VOTES UNDER THE NEW LAW. The process of registration of votes according to the enactment called the Registry law, framed at the last session of the Legislature, is as follows, and it is well that derstand it previous to the approaching elections in the fall:-1. The inspectors of election constitute the Board of

Registry.

2. The first meeting is to be held on the 13th of October, and, in districts having over 400 voters, the meeting is to

2. The first meeting is to be held on the 13th of October, and, in districts having over 400 voters, the meeting is to continue two days.

3. The Board must procure the poll list of the last general election, and have blanks for recording alphabetically the names of voters.

4. All names on the last general election poll list, and the names of any others known to the Board to be voters, are to be registered, without personal application or presence of the voters.

5. All others, who make personal application, are to be registered, if unquestioned.

6. Of this preliminary registry four copies are to be made—one to be posted at the place of meeting for inspection, and one each taken by the inspectors. The original copy is to be deposited in the cierk's office.

7. The second meeting is to be held the Tuesday preceding the election.

8. At this meeting names previously registered may, on proper proof, (the caths of two legal voters), be erased and new names added. If challenged, the applicant must swear to his right.

9. One of these perfected lists must be filed in the City for Town Clerk's office, and one kept by each of the inspectors. These latter are to be used on election day.

10. Any one falsely registering his name, or registering it in more than one district, together with the aiders and abetters, subject themselves to imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one year.

11. On election day every person, in cities, must give street and number of his residence.

12. A voter, not registered, when offering his vote, must state his reasons in a 'affidavit for not being registered, and also, by the oath of a householder, that he is a resident of the district.

lent of the district.

13. Any person, even though registered, may be challenged.

Thus it will be seen that all who voted last year will be registered as of course. Others, known to the Inspectors, may be.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Health took place yesterday in the Mayor's office. An application from the Ida Morales to come up for pairs was granted.

The arrival of the brig Andes, from Havana, was a nounced. She had three men sick while in that port of yellow fever, but on their arrival here all the crew were well. She was granted a stream permit.

The brig Florence, from Brazos, was permitted to discharge in the stream. This vessel reports Matamoros and Brownsville sickly.

The brig Alfred Exhall, from Havana, and in Quarantine since the 16th inst., was permitted to come to her wharf.

tine since the 16th inst., was permised wharf.

The bark Henrietta, from Havana, in Quarantine since the 13th inst., was granted a stream permit. This vessel had three men sick of yellow fever in Havana. Some other vessels recently arrived from sickly ports, and which have been detained in Quarantine were permitted to come up.

The City Inspector reported that the Health Wardens of the various precincts throughout the city are now preparing reports as to the condition of the streets.

They then adjourned till Monday next.

The valuation of Worcester, Mass., has been completed. The real estate of the city is appraised at \$11,122,950, the personal at \$5,663,450; total, \$16,816,430—an increase of \$430,430 since last year. Number of polls, \$7,784; rate of taxation, polls \$1 50, property \$7, per \$1,000. The rich est citizen appears to be the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, who is taxed for \$746,609.

SEI GOVERNOF Floyd.
THE VESSEL REPLEVINED BY UNITED STATES MARSHAL RYNDERS—A SINGULAR PROCEEDING—WAB-HANTS ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF THE OPPEND-KES, NTC., STOCK Seizure of the United States Steam Ves-

Several months ago Captain Benham, of the United States Topographical Engineers, under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, contracted with Mesers. Lawrence & Foulkes, ship builders, of Greenpoint, to build a small propeller of about 175 tona, designed for a tender and store vessel for service between New York Hook. The engine of the vessel was furnished by the Delemater Iron Works. On the 3d of August the vesse was delivered to the United States through its agent. Captain Iampleugh, with a crew, who took the vessel to rence, without any previous notice, with a party of mon on board the steamtug Peter Crary, came alongside the Governor Floyd and forcibly took possession of her and Governor Floyd and forcibly took possession of her and towed her to Williamsburg. The crew of the Floyd were taken away on the vessel, but Captain Lampleugh jumped on shore and proceeded to the nearest telegraph station and communicated the facts to Sccretary Floyd at Washington. Captain L. received instructions to confer with the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal, who at once proceeded before one of the United States Judges, when a writ of repievin was issued and placed in the hands of Marshal Rynders for execution. He proceeded to Williamsburg with a posse of men and siezed the vessel, to the great chagrin of the fast Mr. Lawrence. About one hundred spectators were present, but no resistance was offered to the process of the officers. The Governor Floyd was taken in tow by the steaming C. P. Smith and taken to the United States Barge office at the foot of Whitehall street, where she now remains.

It appears that the seizure by Mr. Lawrence was based upon the grounds that the vessel was not paid for, while on the other hand Capt. Benham insists that payment was demanded before it was due, and also that the vessel was in an unfinished state. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Mr. Lawrence and the captain of the steaming Peter Crary.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859. The bank returns rendered to day show the following

Net Babilities.... 81,149,897 81,592,235 Inc., 442,338 Proportion of specie to liabilities.... 26 82-100 26 36-100 Dec., 46-100 or near ½ per cent. The following statement is a comparison of these returns

Sept. 12, 1857. Sept. 18, 1858. Sept. 17, 1859. Loans....\$108,777,421 124,049,018 119,366,353 Specie... 13,556,186 28,808,068 21,512,630 Circulation. 8,073,801 7,813,695 8,444,886 Deposits... 57,851,965 87,129,706 73,147,399 The banks, it appears, have largely increased their loans during the last week, while the specie has run down a quarter of a million. The increase in the deposits is the ult of the increase of loans. The amount of spe

bank is about what we estimated the returns would show

to net deposits. Merchants should glance over the whole

with the two previous years of corresponding dates:-

falling off in loans, specie and deposits as compared with The banks differ very widely from each other as to the proportion of specie they deem it right to hold to their liabilities. The following table shows the per cent of coin

New York. 24 7-10
Manhattan 31
Merchants' 37 9-10
Mechanics' 29 6-10
Union. 23 1-10 Irving ... nts' Exc.... 9 1-10 14 7-10 16 3-10 21 1-10 15 5-10 24 7-10

Money on call is easier than on Friday or Saturday. The decrease of specie in the Bank of England. and the general tone of the correspondence received by the Persia looks for an advance in the rates for the use of money in mercial paper, and symptoms of a return to that general activity in business which was beginning to develope itself in full vigor before April last, until checked by the cure an explanation of the law.

Supervisor Strawarr observed that he considered the law plain enough, and that the Board wanted no explanation on the subject. All the supervisors had to do was what they were directed.

Supervisor Bril stated that he had been informed by a trade of Great Britain. This conservative course don is directly caused by the sudden rise in the rate of country, in consequence of the contraction of the banks of the city of New York from May to August. It is to be regretted that this contraction on the part of New York banks in May and June had not been more decided. It might have checked the importations and saved the importers from the losses in goods they are now suf-

The contraction taking place as it did, during a period when the usual policy of the banks is to expand, and als before the community had entered into new engagements for the fall trade, has doubtless, in conjunction with the warnings of the press, enforced a prudence in purchasin on the commercial community highly satisfactory to every interest. In England this warning to curtail and prepare for danger can be given in a day, by the Bank of England raising the rate of interest to any point their most experienced financiers deem necessary. Every banker, and capitalist, and merchant, and trader is compelled to immediate conservative prudence. In this city no such immediate warning can be given.

We have to wait the slow process of weekly statements from fifty-four banks, acting, in some cases, without connected principle; some contracting and others, as in th glaring instance of the Manhattan increasing its loans, with a large loss of specie, and publishing a silly financial statement to justify its imprudence.

For the present ease in the money market we have to thank the Bank of England in the first instance, in May and June, for draining us of our gold. In the second in-stance we have to thank a portion of the press for their stance we have to mank a portion of the press of their fearless and truthful exposition of the evils which must inevitably have fallen upon us this fall from a continuance of the extreme bank expansion, and from the over importing which commenced on the 1st of January of this

Happily the loss and evils of over importations are con-fined to importers. The general business of the country is sound. The dry goods trade, as well as all others, have been prudent and legitimate in their purchases, buying as they always ought to do, from hand to mouth, and leaving the burden of carrying large stocks on the importers. In consequence of this American dealers have made money on their trade so far. A continuance of the same prudence will do much to bring into the confidence and favor of capitalists that large mass of second class paper which at present rules at rates from 10 to 15 per cent,

with few buyers. The confidence which was so rudely shaken in the crisis of 1857 will require years of prudeat trading in order

to win back the confidence of the capitalist.

We regret to find that some first class dry goods paper, which was sought after in the spring at low rates, is not which was sought after in the spring at low rates, is not now taken by some shrewd buyers, unless endorsed; and generally in the market single names will not go except at higher rates. The reasons are the notoriously large amount of business they are doing, which, in the opinion of some capitalists, is altogether too heavy for the alleged capital. The doubt in the prudence of a few house affects the whole to some extent.

It is much to be deplored that the lessons of 1857 are so oon disregarded.

In the discount market transactions are limited from the difference between the views of capitalists and the ellers of paper. The sellers of paper expect lower rates even than the present to rule throughout October and No-vember, when they will be compelled to raise the large mount of money necessary to pay for last spring's sales. The capitalist is equally sure that rates will be higher. Each business man can form his own judgment on the matter. The present rates here and in England show greater case than usually prevails in a healthy state of mercial activity. On what data borrowers expect to do better, or even as well as in October and November, we are at a loss to conjecture. Money on call is at 5 to 6 per cent. Prime endorsed pa-

per for thirty days rates at 6 per cent; sixty do. do., 6%

per cent; ninety days to five months, 7 per cent; sing named paper, A1, 7 to 9 per cent, and is not so much favor as endorsed. Second class names are slow at as

from 10 to 15 per cent.

The banks show a disposition to expand, and s them are freely taking from outside parties. They seem to have the idea that gold shipments cannot from this date embarrass them. We think the subject is not one to be so lightly handled and dismissed in the summary of hand way some of our bank presidents treat it.

The foreign exchange market is very firm, and rate are tending upwards. The Boston Cunard steamer wi not take much gold, but some shipments will be made hence on Saturday. Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co. have put up their rate to-day for sterling bills to 110%, and 110½ is the general price asked. 110½ is now confined to Southern bank bills. We quote banker's sterling 110½ a 110¾, and commercial do. 110 a 109½; francs are held at 5.13% a 5.15.

We learn that Chicago exchange on New York has sud denly reacted and risen 14 of one per cent-b

 disbursed. The Customs receipts were.
 \$83,000 04

 The total receipts were.
 174,222 61

 Payments.
 148,645 14

 Balance this evening.
 5,092,855 31

The stock market has been very active to-day, accoun panied with considerable yet variable buoyancy. The foreign advices respecting American stocks, which show some improvement by the Persia's letters, have impartee some strength to the general market; and reports of some mprovement in Western railroad receipts also acted favorably. Some of the largest sales were made to-day for vorably. Some of the largest sales were made to day for the speculators, who started the whole rise, and ther seems increased disposition to sell; but other strong par-ties came in to buy, and prices advanced at the fir-board. Between boards some reaction was experienced Large sales of stocks of the speculative kind were mad-privately—so that the board reports do not show the whole of the business transacted, by a great dea-large sales of stocks of the speculative kind were made privately—so that the board reports do not show the The Albany clique was reported to have b the William street clique sold, so that prices were sustained. The whole of the business was, however, purel speculative, and no demand for investment appears.

After the board the closing quotations for
 Bid.

 Chicage and Rock Island
 60½

 Cleveland and Toledo
 28%

 Galeria and Chicago
 76½

 Reading
 35½

 New York Central
 81%
 At the close New York Central stock shows the sm. gain of % after large sales; Galena and Chicago droppy %; Chicago and Rock Island was steady. The mark evidently closed with more weakness than it opens

The short interest were considerable buyers, which aids the morning market greatly. The speculation continu hot, and the game is fully alive. Stocks and securiti not the subject of speculation are steady. Little w. done in bonds. Some United States flyes of 1874 sold loans falling due in 1860 are the following:-

 Reading Railroad Company
 \$3,300,0

 Illinois Central Railroad Company
 3,000,0

 Hudsoa River Railroad Company
 2,000,0

 Michigan Central Railroad Company
 1,394,0

In round numbers, ten millions of dollars to be raise.

Investers will be invited to call up and invest therein. In our notice of the Chicago receipts for the season our Sunday's issue, the word week was used instead

Stock Exohange | Monday | Sept. 19, 1859.

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Stock Exohange | Sept. 100 | S

| \$2000 N Y Cen bds, '76 99 | 100 shs NYCen RR s30 8 | 2000 Er RR 3d m b, '83 64 ½ 100 do ... 8 | 2000 Hud RR 2d mg ... 96 ½ 100 Harlem RR ... b30 1 | 150 shs Pa MSS Co. b60 83 ½ 100 do ... 1 | 100 Reading RR ... 45 ½ 5 Mich Control PR ... | 100 Chic & Rk Isl RR. | 45% | 50 Mich Central RR. | 100 Chic & Rk Isl RR. | 650 N Y Central RR. | 81 | 100 Mic S & N Is gu st | 59 | do | 830 | 803 | 501 | Central RR. | 50 | do | 810 | 100 | do | 60 | 100 | do | 60 | 100 | do | 60 | 100 | 100 | do | 81% | 250 | do | 81% | 260 | do | 850 | 81% | 100 | do | 855 | 100 | do | 855 |

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. Asms.—Sales 40 a 50 bbls. of pots were made at 53

 Old and new superfine Western
 4 30 a

 Old and new common to choice Western ex
 5 00 a

 Extra Genesee
 5 25 a

 Mixed to straight Southern
 5 00 a

 Straight to good extra do
 5 35 a

Ordinary ... 9½ 9½ Middling fair .12½ 12½ Fair 13 13